

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable Temp. 23-26 (73-79). Tomorrow: Variable. Yesterday's temp. 23-25 (73-79). LONDON: Dry and sunny. Town. 21-25 (70-79). Tomorrow, dry and cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 21-24 (70-77). CHANNELS: Slight to moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 23-25 (84-86). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 23-24 (84-85). Yester- day's temp. 23-24 (84-85).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

No. 28,498

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PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1974

Established 1887

U.K. Braces for Unwanted, Unavoidable Election

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Aug. 29 (NYT)—Seven months after one national election, the British are preparing for another in a mood of bewilderment and disquiet over the nation's problems and with a notable lack of enthusiasm for another campaign.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson, the Labor party leader who finds himself hobbled by lack of a majority in the House of Commons, is expected to announce the date of the voting soon. His ministers are predicting Oct. 3 or 10.

Although the 58-year-old Prime Minister remains on vacation on the Isles of Scilly, the pre-election battle is well under way. Edward Heath, the Conservative party leader ousted as prime minister in the February election, is back from sailing, and Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader, is starting swimmers with a Hovercraft invasion of the shores of Devon and Cornwall.

"It was the nearest any politician has come yet to walking on water," the Daily Express said.

If that brought a smile, it was a rare one. The British are not in a happy state over their political or economic condition and are unconvinced that another election will solve anything.

"We just don't think any of the political parties has the answer," a Londoner said. "Heath didn't beat inflation and under Wilson it's all worse. There doesn't seem to be any hope."

Although the Labor and Conservative leaders agree on very little, both say that Britain is

Second Vote in Same Year Expected in Early October

Associated Press
Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe (left) campaigning on Britain's beaches.

facing the "gravest economic crisis" since World War II. The phrase has reached the status of a cliché and contributed to the sense of general gloom about the sorry state of the nation.

Inflation is running at more than 17 per cent, with some experts predicting a 20 per cent rate next year. Unemployment, at 700,000, may jump to a million in coming months,

Moreover, the pound continues to sink on the money markets, making vital imports that much more expensive. The trade deficit, a chronic illness here, is expected to total a record \$10 billion this year. The fall in the stock market is approaching window-leaping levels.

This economic crisis coincides with the political stalemate that forced Mr. Wilson to

organize the first minority government here in 45 years. While Labor got much of what it wanted in the early days of Parliament, the combination of Tories, Liberals and other smaller parties began nibbling away at government proposals in a combined show of strength that provided Mr. Wilson with the excuse he needed for calling another election.

It will mark only the second

time in 50 years that the British have had two elections in one year, and it is clearly an election that few really want but which most agree is probably necessary.

"We have to do it now," a government minister said. "We may still emerge without a majority but it is a gamble we have to take. Things are likely to get worse and we need a government able to move quickly without worrying about whether the opposition will cripple our proposals."

The prospect of another "hung jury" and continued uncertainty hangs at both major parties.

At present, Labor holds 28 seats; the Conservatives, 26; the Liberals, 15, including a Labor party defector; Scottish Nationalists, 7, and Welsh Nationalists, 2, with the rest divided among others including the members from Northern Ireland.

Even the most senior ministers in government privately that they have their doubts about Labor's chances. Their most hopeful prediction is that Labor would squeak back into office with a majority of a few seats.

This hope is based on the assumption that the public still remembers the days of confrontation between Mr. Heath and the trade unions and the wage battle last winter with the coal miners that led to a three-day week for most of British industry.

The British seem to want moderate government," a cabinet member said. "They don't want capitulation to the trade unions and they don't want confrontation with them. They essentially want a government (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Subpoenas Are Given To Nixon In 2 Trials

By William Chapman and Robert Meyers

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 30 (UPI)—Richard Nixon was served with two subpoenas at his home here last night, the Justice Department disclosed today.

They were served in maximum secrecy to avoid unpleasant publicity for the former president, and officials in California and Washington refused to reveal the identity of the U.S. marshal who delivered the documents.

A Justice Department spokesman, John Wilson, said that the subpoenas were served on Mr. Nixon personally this afternoon.

One subpoena orders Mr. Nixon to testify in the forthcoming Watergate cover-up conspiracy trial on behalf of his former chief domestic affairs aide, John Ehrlichman.

That subpoena was issued in Washington two weeks go but its service had been delayed on instructions of Wayne Coburn, director of the U.S. Marshal Service.

Trial Date Changed

Ehrlichman's lawyer, Andrew Hall, had filed the subpoena with the U.S. District Court in Washington on Aug. 15, directing Mr. Nixon to be in that court on Sept. 9, which at the time was the scheduled starting date of the trial. Since then, the date has been changed to Sept. 30.

Co-defendants in the case with Ehrlichman are former Attorney General John Mitchell, former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, former White House aide Gordon Strachan, former reelection campaign lawyer Kenneth Parkinson and former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian.

Attorneys for Ehrlichman today asked Supreme Court Justice William Douglas to postpone the trial until next year. Such a motion already had been denied by Chief Justice Warren Burger.

The other subpoenas served on



Judge John Sirica

Mr. Nixon requires him to make a deposition in a civil suit brought by 21 persons alleging they were illegally prevented from attending a 1971 rally in Charlotte, N.C., where Mr. Nixon was to speak. The deposition for that suit would be taken in Santa Ana, Calif., on Sept. 24.

Gaylord Campbell, the U.S. marshal for the central district of California, had been serving since Aug. 15 that he would personally serve the subpoenas on the former president. Later he issued a statement saying his service would be "professional and discreet" but refusing to disclose when or where it would be.

Mr. Campbell apparently did not serve the subpoenas himself. Ten minutes after the Justice Department says the subpoenas were handed to Mr. Nixon in San Clemente, Mr. Campbell spoke with a cameraman from ABC-TV network news as he entered his car in the garage of the federal building in Los Angeles; 60 miles away.

Sometime before 6 p.m., a representative from the marshal's office in Los Angeles presented his credentials and entered the Nixon compound, served the two subpoenas directly on the former president and left.

In his televised speech Tuesday, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing noted that in the transition in Washington from former President Richard Nixon to President Ford, neither of the American leaders mentioned the word "Europe" in speeches.

"I draw two conclusions," he said. "The first is that Europe can count on itself to organize itself. The second is that the modern world will really be the place of Europe on its map is no longer simply 'form.'

He said that he would propose to European community leaders that they consider ways of achieving the "political union of Europe."

He called for a summit meeting of West European leaders late this year.

Mr. Ford, in his Aug. 13 speech, promised "continuity" of Mr. Nixon's policies of "total collaboration on our many mutual endeavors" with both Japan and "the Atlantic community."

Today, the statement read by Mr. Bushell at an unusual late news briefing pointedly recited Mr. Ford's recent contacts with Europeans:

• President Ford met with representatives of all of the NATO countries within two hours of his swearing-in.

• The President wrote personal messages to all of the allied leaders the same day.

• The President met individually with allied ambassadors, including the French ambassador last Saturday.

• The President is planning personal meetings with allied leaders as soon as it is "naturally convenient."

U.S., E. Germany Set to Establish Ties Next Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—

The United States and East Germany are tentatively scheduling to establish formal diplomatic relations on Wednesday, senior State Department officials reported today. An official announcement is expected to be made tomorrow.

"We must get present law changed," he said. "We have constructed programs that have mortgaged our future. Legislation that costs little when first enacted costs much more over the years."

Mr. Ash blamed the current inflation on a "consumer binge" which included excessive spending by consumers, business and government. "We have convinced ourselves that we can consume more than we produce, we have been borrowing from our future," he said.

Mr. Ash discounted fears ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Ford Bids Europeans Cooperate With U.S.

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Responding to criticism from French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the White House said today that President Ford wants a "productive and cooperative relationship with France" and Europe but that "this requires reciprocity on the part of our partners."

Mr. Ford plans to meet as soon as convenient with European leaders, a spokesman said, adding that he did not know whether the President planned a visit to Europe or meetings here with heads of European governments.

The White House statement was read to reporters in response to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's comment in a speech Tuesday night that, since Mr. Ford omitted the word "Europe" from his address to Congress on Aug. 13, Europe had to "count on itself to organize itself."

Deputy Press Secretary John Hushell would not elaborate on any part of today's statement, which began in conciliatory terms but soon took on a tone of reproof.

"We applaud efforts toward European unity and we welcome vigorous European policies in the spirit of the Atlantic Declaration signed in June at the summit in Brussels," the statement began.

It then listed President Ford's efforts immediately after becoming chief executive to contact and meet with representatives of the European allies. Then, as tone firming, the statement concluded:

"Our record of commitment to our alliances and to Europe is clear. The President looks forward to a productive and cooperative relationship with France and our other friends in Europe, as well as with the existing and emerging institutions of the European community, but this requires reciprocity on the part of our partners."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Timing of Return Unexplained

2 Cosmonauts Found Healthy; Their Night Landing Praised

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (NYT)—The two Soviet cosmonauts who maneuvered Soyuz-15 were pronounced in good health today following their sudden return late yesterday in what was hailed here as the first landing of a spacecraft at night.

The cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Lev Demin, touched down at 11:10 p.m. Moscow time (2110 GMT) about 30 miles southwest of the city of Tselinograd in eastern Kazakhstan, according to Soviet press reports today.

The two-man crew was met by search helicopters in cloudy, rainy weather only 17 minutes after the Soyuz capsule landed by parachute, the government newspaper, Izvestia, said.

In a dispatch from the space complex at Balkon in central Kazakhstan, Izvestia described the touchdown as having "great importance" and asserted that such landings could become "the usual standard procedure" in the future.

Point Not Clear

However, it was not clear whether the night landing was scheduled or was caused by an emergency. The Soviet space program, like the American program, has tried to bring its spacemen down in daylight, although Soyuz-10 returned at dawn in April, 1971.

The Izvestia article and another dispatch by the Soviet press agency Tass today also offered nothing to resolve widespread speculation here as to why a mission that was highly publicized at its outset lasted only 48 hours.

Far more subdued treatment given the cosmonauts' return was taken here as further evidence that something had gone wrong, although the official press gave no indication what the problem might be.

Today, the morning newspapers here offered only a day-old Tass announcement that the mission was being concluded.

The new Tass dispatch on the return reported that "a medical examination carried out at the landing site has shown that Sarafanov and Demin are in good health," eliminating speculation about the condition of the crew.

Limitations Eased

Their night landing raised prospects of removing some current limitations on space descent, the Izvestia dispatch said. It noted that touchdown in darkness "may become necessary in case of emergency landing and the future will possibly become the usual standard procedure."

Western scientific observers here believe that a malfunction possibly occurred in the Soyuz docking mechanism, although it was also

time of reinforcement of front-line units.

The announcement by the military manpower division follows a practice mobilization of reserves and the biggest armed maneuvers in the Sino-Soviet since the October war, both conducted earlier this week to test Israel's battle readiness.

Israel to Recall Thousands Rejected for Military Service

TEL AVIV, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Israel said today it would call up tens of thousands of men rejected by the military so their cases can be reviewed for the purpose of reinforcement of front-line units.

The announcement by the military manpower division follows a practice mobilization of reserves and the biggest armed maneuvers in the Sino-Soviet since the October war, both conducted earlier this week to test Israel's battle readiness.

Australia Gains Wine, Victory

The crew of Australian yacht Southern Cross receives a bottle of wine by fishing pole from a yacht on Rhode Island Sound after it beat the France for fourth straight race and earned the right to meet a U.S. defender for the America's Cup. Details on page 13.

Governor's Plea Is Cited

Delay in Drought Aid Is Laid To Selassie for the First Time

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Emperor Haile Selassie has been implicated, for the first time, in the government's failure to act during the northern Ethiopia plan drought in which at least 100,000 peasants died last year.

In Military Power Struggle**Costa Gomes Seems Lisbon Victor**

By Miguel Acoca

LISBON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, the deputy chairman of the ruling junta and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appears to have won a major struggle for power against the idealistic Coordinating Committee of the Armed Forces Movement.

The general's victory was confirmed yesterday after the announcement of a decree giving Gen. Costa Gomes complete control of the Portuguese armed forces, granting him status equivalent to that of the Premier and placing the military establishment under Gen. Antonio de Spínola, Portugal's provisional President and junta chairman.

The move clearly strengthened Gen. Spínola and moderate officers, who fear the progressive ideas of committee members, their cooperation with Communists, Socialists and liberals and their decolonization program.

One of the apparent losers, a ranking member of the progressive Coordinating Committee, said the struggle was so heated that it threatened to break out into violence during the weekend as officers who participated in the April military revolt split into a faction backing Gen. Spínola, led by Gen. Costa Gomes, and a progressive faction.

"The danger of an open clash is over," the officer said. "It was

hard going but we have reached a compromise."

At issue were control of the military services, the election of representatives to replace the Council of State ministers and the political activities of such progressive members of the Coordinating Committee as Maj. Victor Alves, a minister without portfolio and acting deputy premier, and Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, a Marxist who was slated to become head of the military junta in Mozambique.

Maj. Melo Antunes suffered the brunt of the Spínola faction's attack, which effectively canceled his nomination to go to Mozambique as head of the government which will negotiate independence with Freimo, the leftist liberation movement of Mozambique. He was blackballed because of his political views, according to associates.

To demonstrate that he had the packing of many officers who took part in the April uprising which deposed the dictatorship, Gen. Costa Gomes was the first to sign a letter aimed at cutting the power of the Coordinating Committee. His signature at the top of the list made it easy to collect at least 700 other signatures, roughly half of the Armed Forces Movement membership.

One of the main points of the letter, which was widely circulated here and shown to the military attaches of a number of uprising until the last moment.

The letter made it clear that Gen. Costa Gomes and the other signers were prepared to take drastic action against those seeking to undermine the movement's program and pledged their loyalty to the military hierarchy and the seven-man junta.

The air force and other units were alerted and reportedly gave their backing to Gen. Costa Gomes and Gen. Spínola. But the navy, several garrisons here and draftees promised to side with the progressives on the committee and in the Cabinet of the Premier, Col. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves.

Significantly, after a compromise was reached, Gen. Costa Gomes met dissident navy officers Tuesday at a major base here. A communiqué issued yesterday stated that Gen. Costa Gomes had "discussed the political-military situation" and the "need to respect the hierarchy" with the officers. He also answered questions by the navy officers, who are traditionally more radical than those of the other services.

Throughout the in-fighting, Gen. Spínola was at a spa 150 miles from here.

The military struggle until this weekend had been between Gen. Spínola and idealistic officers like Col. Gonçalves, Maj. Alves and Maj. Melo Antunes, who became cabinet ministers in last month's crisis after blocking Gen. Spínola's choice for Premier. Now that Gen. Costa Gomes, who was involved in a number of aborted conspiracies against the ousted dictatorship, has thrown his weight behind Gen. Spínola, the balance of power has changed in favor of the provisional President and his Gaullist concept of his role and of Portugal's future.

Angela Reference

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The Angolan liberation movement Unita said today that it could not accept Portugal's proposal to organize a referendum on independence in the African territory.

The Unita's foreign secretary, George Sanguumba, told a Brussels news conference, "We cannot negotiate on independence, and that is why we refuse [Portuguese President Gen. Antonio de Spínola's proposal to organize a referendum. It is out of the question. We have been fighting for 14 years for the principle of independence."

Airline Strike Ends

LISBON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Ground engineers of the Portu-

guese national airline (TAP) ended a three-day-old strike today, a spokesman for the line said.

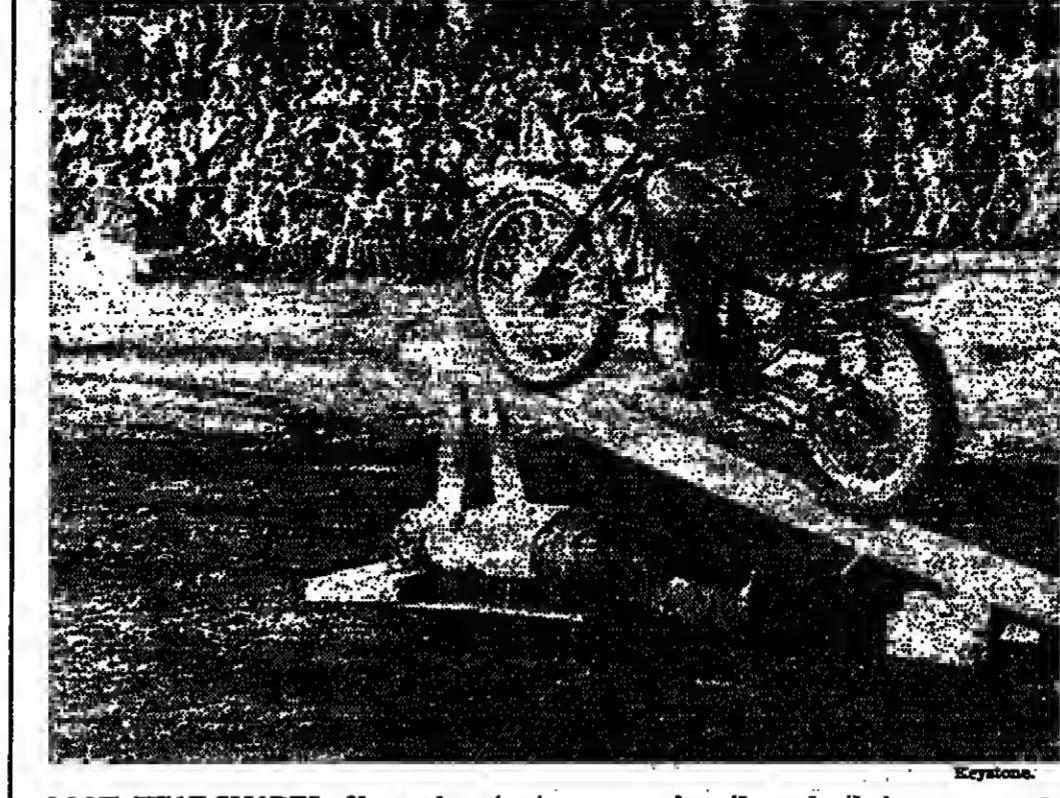
"We are back to normal," he said. "The engineers are readying planes now."

Airport officials said the engineers returned to work after talks between representatives of the 1,600-man ground-crew union and TAP and Labor Ministry officials.

Union officials did not say whether an agreement was worked out with management over the wage dispute or whether the government had decided to enforce a decision to place the company under military control, which would mean that any union member refusing an order to resume work could face court-martial.

Angela Reference

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The Gold Standard

OOOH, THAT SMARTS—Norwegian stuntmen running through their paces, one of which has a motorcyclist leap from a ramp held by a companion whose difficulties are compounded by the fact that he is lying on a bed of spikes.

Kissinger Assailed, Defended In Israeli Parliament Debate

JERUSALEM, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was both criticized and praised in parliament here yesterday.

Mr. Kissinger's popularity, which was high after his efforts in negotiating a cease-fire and separation-of-forces agreement between Arabs and Israelis last year, has declined here as Israeli hopes

were dashed that withdrawals would lead to more peaceful relations with the Arabs.

A growing number of Israelis have accused Mr. Kissinger of attempting to please the Arabs at Israel's expense.

Some of their latest grievances—regarded as evidence of an erosion of American support for Israel—were outlined in parliament by Haim Landau, a deputy of the pro-American Likud party.

They included the following:

• A joint statement by the U.S. and Jordanian governments, marking the end of King Hussein's visit to Washington earlier this month, pledged consultations on a Jordanian-Israeli disengagement agreement. "Disengagement" is interpreted here as a euphemism for a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories in advance of a peace settlement.

• A joint American-Egyptian statement after Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy's visit to Washington this month spoke of resuming the Geneva peace talks and discussing the attendance of other participants from the Middle East. The reference was obviously to Palestinian organizations, Mr. Landau said. Israel has opposed their participation in the talks.

• Before receiving Israel's acceptance, Mr. Kissinger announced at a Washington press conference that Premier Yitzhak Rabin had been invited to meet President Ford in Washington in September. Critics here said this was highhanded.

"He summoned you, Mr. Premier," Mr. Landau exclaimed, pointing to Mr. Rabin, seated at the cabinet table. "He didn't invite me." Mr. Rabin chuckled.

Mr. Landau said Mr. Kissinger was seeking to press Israel into surrendering occupied territory step by step. "He is aware that he cannot destroy us with one withdrawal blow," he said. "The people will reject it."

Alon to the Defense

In defense of Mr. Kissinger, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon replied that he also regretted some of Mr. Kissinger's actions but that he nevertheless regarded him as a "true friend of Israel who manifested friendship in hours of trial." He reminded the parliament that Mr. Kissinger was the American secretary of state and that his job was to promote the interests and aspirations of the United States, not Israel.

"If we seek prospects of a political settlement in the region to be utilized, we shall not find a more faithful ally than the Unit-

ed States nor a personality more able and friendly than Dr. Kissinger," Mr. Allon said.

"And by the same token, if we are fated to have another war, we shall not find at our side better and firmer friends than them," he said.

Mr. Allon said that Mr. Kissinger had sent him clarifications concerning the joint statement with King Hussein about disengagement. He said he could not make the details public but that the explanation was satisfactory.

He agreed that Mr. Kissinger should have withheld his announcement about when Mr. Rabin was expected in Washington until Mr. Rabin had accepted it, but termed the incident as "marginal."

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• The daily newspaper Beirut said that the offer was made at a meeting in Paris on Tuesday between Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France.

Mr. Khaddam stopped in Paris on his way home after a visit to Washington.

Arab commentators have said that yesterday's decision by the French government to lift its seven-year-old embargo on the sale of weapons to Middle East combatants favors the Arab states.

The report in Beirut, a pro-Iraqi newspaper, could not be officially confirmed, but Syria is known to have shown interest in obtaining Western-made radar and electronic equipment for its air force.

Syria is generally satisfied with Soviet-built weapons, but press reports here have said that Syrian pilots consider Soviet radar to be inferior to Western-made radar.

The same sources also noted that Syria has been replacing radar stations destroyed by Israeli raids during the war.

The sources, quoting reliable information from Damascus, said that if Syria can obtain high-quality radar and electronic equipment, the efficiency of its air force could surpass Egypt's and match Israel's.

Press commentators here said that the lifting of the French embargo opened a new scope for Arab arms purchases. France can supply the sophisticated weapons the Arabs need, and the oil-producing Arab states have the

means to pay for them.

Press sources believe that Syria may need more sophisticated radar stations to serve the Soviet MiG-23s received since the Middle East War last October.

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occupied With Legal Problems

ixon, in Seclusion, Is Called Red, Fatalistic by Friends

By Howard Seelye and William Chapman

N. CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 29 (UPI).—Richard Nixon, in self-seclusion since resigning presidency, is described by his who have seen him recently as "tired, fatalistic and cynical with his legal problems."

long-time friend said that Nixon is taking his fall from pretty hard but seemed to be "OK physically and mentally." Another political and associate who visited Nixon here a few days ago noted rumors that Mr. Nixon was suffering from major emotional problems.

"There is nothing to the report he has been acting in an odd or unusual way," he said.

Reluctant to talk about contacts to contact Mr. Nixon's aids have been largely unusual, and most of the persons who have been closest to during his 28-year political career are reluctant to talk about those who do have asked to be identified.

Others with whom Mr. Nixon is talking are Rep. Edward Hebert, D-La., and Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C.

Herbert Klein, a former communications director for Mr. Nixon and now an executive with Metromedia, Inc., in Los Angeles, said yesterday that "everyone I've talked to says that Mr. Nixon is on top of things and that he is assessing his problems realistically." Persons who have talked to former Press Secretary Ron Ziegler quote him as saying that Mr. Nixon "is coming along fine."

Two Occasions

On only two occasions since Mr. Nixon returned to California on Aug. 9, as far as known, has he ventured from San Clemente—once for a drive south and once for a picnic on a beach in Ventura. Both trips were soon after his departure from the White House.

Accompanying him from Washington, and serving as aides, have been Mr. Ziegler, former appointments secretary; Stephen Bull, a military aide, Marine Corps Lt. Col. Jack Brennan, and a handful of secretaries and other assistants.

The Nixon's longtime personal servants, Manolo and Nina Sanchez, also are here.

A source estimated that the former President spends \$10,000 a month for mortgage payments, staff salaries and legal expenses, not counting personal living expenses.

"He has a lot of personal decisions to make—about what real estate properties to keep and other such matters," another friend said.

Offers Reported

It also has been reported that a number of employment offers have been made to Mr. Nixon, but that he has decided not to practice law.

A report being circulated in Washington indicates that Mr. Nixon will be engaged as a contributing editor to Reader's Digest at a salary in excess of \$100,000 a year.

Despite the reported fatigue, Mr. Nixon is said by close friends to maintain a schedule of physical exercise, with daily dips in the pool at his home and occasional strolls on the beach.

But there are contradictory reports concerning his condition.

A friend says it is his feeling that Mr. Nixon knows what happened to him but cannot figure out why.

An explanation given for his decision to disappear from public view is that he has not made up his mind what to say about matters, particularly in view of legal complications facing him, and that he does not want to engage in small talk with friends or discuss Watergate or his resignation.

A friend who visited Mr. Nixon for an hour last week said that the former President is still trying to figure out what happened and that he is "worried about the legal problems and his future."

To Free Europe Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI). President Ford today signed legislation authorizing \$49.95 million to support Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and its expenses for the board international broadcasting station in Warsaw for the year that last month.

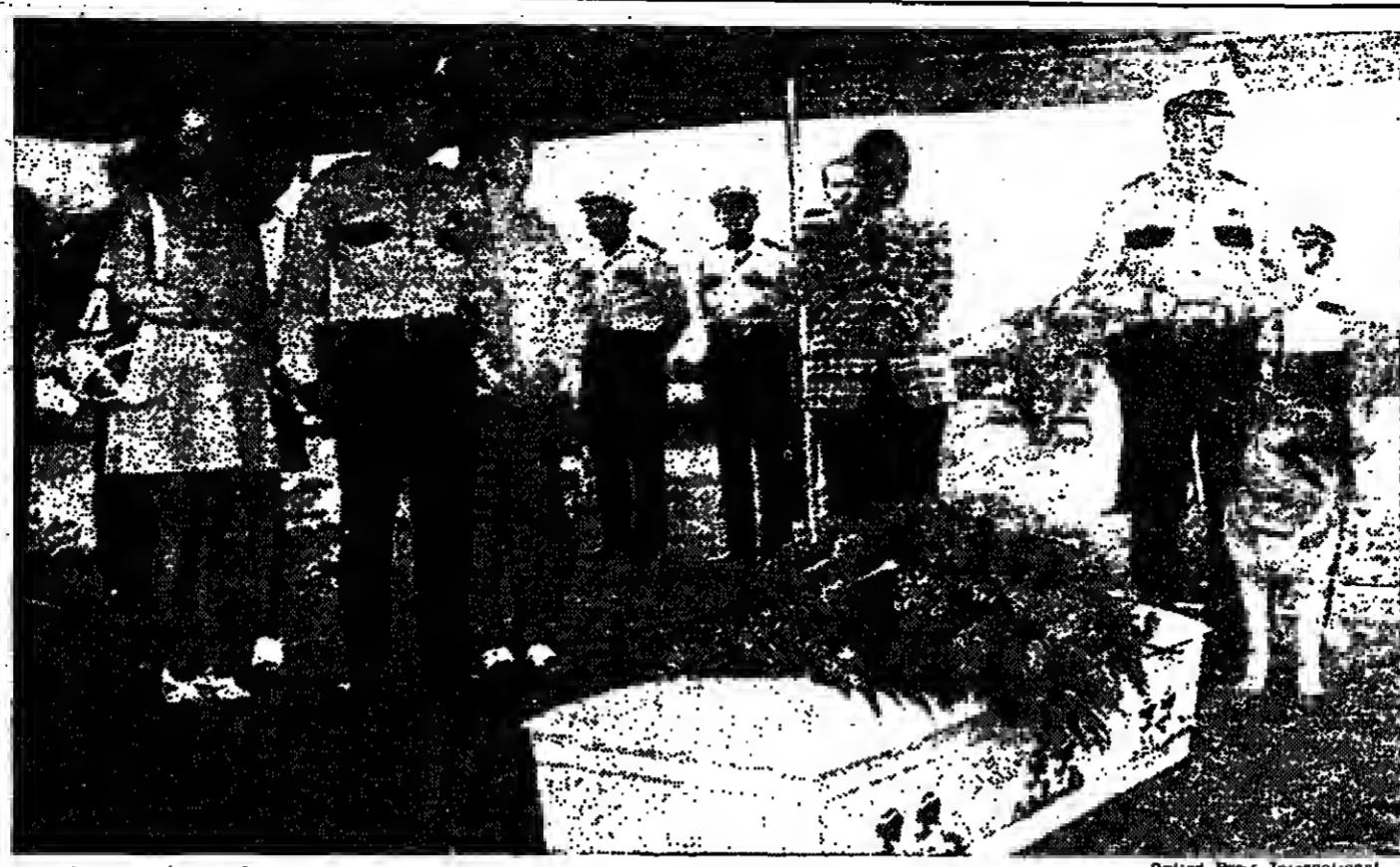
flew home Pan Am.



Merrill R. Russell, Royal Oak, Michigan

think they do a better job for American passengers. They understand us better. And that's the hottest time I've waited for any luggage from a jumbo jet."

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GRIEF FOR A FRIEND—Houston Patrolman Lee Yeoman (left) and colleagues paying their respects to Art, a police department German Shepherd killed on duty, when a shot fired at the policeman hit the dog.

U.S. Agency's Procedures Queried

Numerous A-Plant Safety Violations Cited

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT).

The Atomic Energy Commission regularly finds safety violations in more than one out of three of the facilities it inspects, but it imposes a penalty in only a small fraction of even the most serious of these cases, commission records show.

For the year ending June 30, for example, commission inspectors found a total of 3,333 violations in 1,288 of the 3,047 installations examined.

According to the commission's own definition, 98 of these charges were considered to fall in the most serious of three categories of violation and posed a health threat in that they caused, or were likely to cause, radiation exposure to employees or the public in excess of permitted limits.

They involved the release of radioactive materials in the environment beyond permitted limits or were a security threat.

During the year in which its

inspectors found more than 3,000

violations, however, the commission imposed punishments on only eight occasions. The commission revoked the licenses of two small companies and levied civil penalties against six others totaling \$37,000.

Possible Dangers

The possible dangers inherent in these violations range from what experts believe is the extremely remote possibility of a major reactor accident, by which hundreds of thousands of persons could be exposed to lethal radiation doses, down to the less remote chance of the accidental exposure of employees working in various kinds of nuclear facilities.

The fact that the AEC finds violations in one third of the installations it inspects is clear evidence the regulations do not work," Anthony Mazzocchi, legislative director for the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' Union, charged in an interview in his Washington office.

"These numbers are proof positive that the commission is more interested in the health of the corporation than the health of the worker."

Dr. Donald Knuth, director of the commission's regulatory division, defended the enforcement record as being consistent with the commission's philosophy of encouraging industry to be responsible for living up to safety regulations.

"By and large," Dr. Knuth said, "I think our enforcement program is effective."

Voluntary Corrections

Dr. Knuth explained that before the commission took the admittedly rare step of revoking a license or imposing a civil penalty, it requested the corporation in question to make a correction voluntarily, and these requests usually were complied with. The 1973-74 proportion of violations to inspections was not unique.

During the last five years, the commission made 10,350 inspections and found 3,704 installations with one or more violations. Civil penalties or some other sanction were imposed only 22 times.

The numbers of installations with violations, installations that were inspected and installations that were penalized have emerged from an examination of AEC records by The New York Times at a time when the United States is embarking on a drive to increase both the size and number of nuclear power plants.

1,000 Plants Planned

In the last five years the number of nuclear plants that are operating, under construction or planned has jumped from 104 to 247. The commission's projections call for 1,000 plants to be operating in the United States within the next 25 years.

Although the commission has

said that an accidental explosion is a highly remote threat to the public at large, the potential of such an event in a densely populated area has meant that the

commission has adopted increasingly stringent safety regulations.

Possible injury to the nearly 200,000 employees, the government now estimates are involved in various facets of the industry is a somewhat more likely danger.

While critics of the commission have long urged that stricter safety regulations are required, comparatively few have focused on the question of whether the AEC is adequately enforcing the regulations now on the books.

The legislation is expected to be considered by a joint conference committee after Congress' Labor Day recess.

By John D. Morris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT).

Congressional and Coast Guard investigators agreed yesterday that drug runners bent on hijacking yachts that are unaccounted for in southern or western waters in the past three years. Altogether, it said, 34 vessels are missing.

Of the four known hijackings, it said, two were related to drug activities.

One of those involved is the 40-foot yacht Tamarama, which was located at Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, eight months after sailing from Colombia with two American freighters and the Coast Guard intercepted the yacht and arrested three Americans.

Another drug-connected hijacking occurred in Honolulu, where the yacht Kanaili was seized at gunpoint at its berth.

About 140 miles southwest of Hawaii, the Coast Guard said, the three-man crew was put adrift on a raft without food or water. The castaways were picked up a day later by an Italian freighter and the Coast Guard arrested three Americans.

The other drug-connected hijacking occurred in Honolulu, where the yacht Kanaili was seized at gunpoint at its berth.

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Fire Chief Rules Out Bomb**Chattanooga Blast Kills 1, Injures 13**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 29 (AP).—Half a downtown block was left in rubble today after an explosion, which killed at least one person, ripped through a ghetto area.

Kenya Renominated

NAIROBI, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—President Jomo Kenyatta, about 35, has been nominated as the only candidate for October's presidential election. He is assured of election to his third five-year term.

At least 13 persons were injured.

"I can confirm that they found at least one body in the rubble," said police Sgt. Ronald Burnett. "That's all I know right now. The victim, a man, was not immediately identified."

The body was discovered as workers began searching the rubble of four buildings which were destroyed by fire following the early morning blast. Flame from the burning rubble had kept firemen and policemen from beginning a thorough search for victims.

The four buildings which were destroyed, as well as most of those surrounding it, were combined business and residential structures.

The blast destroyed two night clubs, a church and a barber shop.

Near the blast scene, autos parked in the street were severely damaged by flying bricks and other debris. A pile of bricks smashed a new Cadillac down to its wheel hubs.

All up and down Ninth Street, a main artery in the downtown area, store windows were broken. Across the street from the blast, every window was blown in the front of a three-story apartment building.

Broken liquor bottles from several liquor stores in the area were strewn about. Policemen patrolled the area to keep looters away.

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MIFED is a club reserved for the exclusive use of persons engaged in the production, buying and renting of films. It has 18 projection studios for the presentation of film, TVfilm, VTR and VCR programs.

For further information and bookings concerning the 30th MIFED, 18 to 29 October 1974, write to: MIFED, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy) ☎ 495.495, Cables MIFED-Milano, Telex 37360 Fieramilan. In Paris to: Comm. Pierre Lampert, 4 Rue de Leningrad, 75008 Paris ☎ 292.21.86. In London to: Dr. Vittorio Schiazzano, 20 Savile Row, London W1X 2DQ ☎ 01-734 2411.

Requests for bookings should be made before 25 September 1974 together with the registration fee of U.S. \$ 20.

MIFED

MIFED, the International Film, TVfilm and Documentary Market for film buyers and film sellers, is held in Milan twice a year: April and October.

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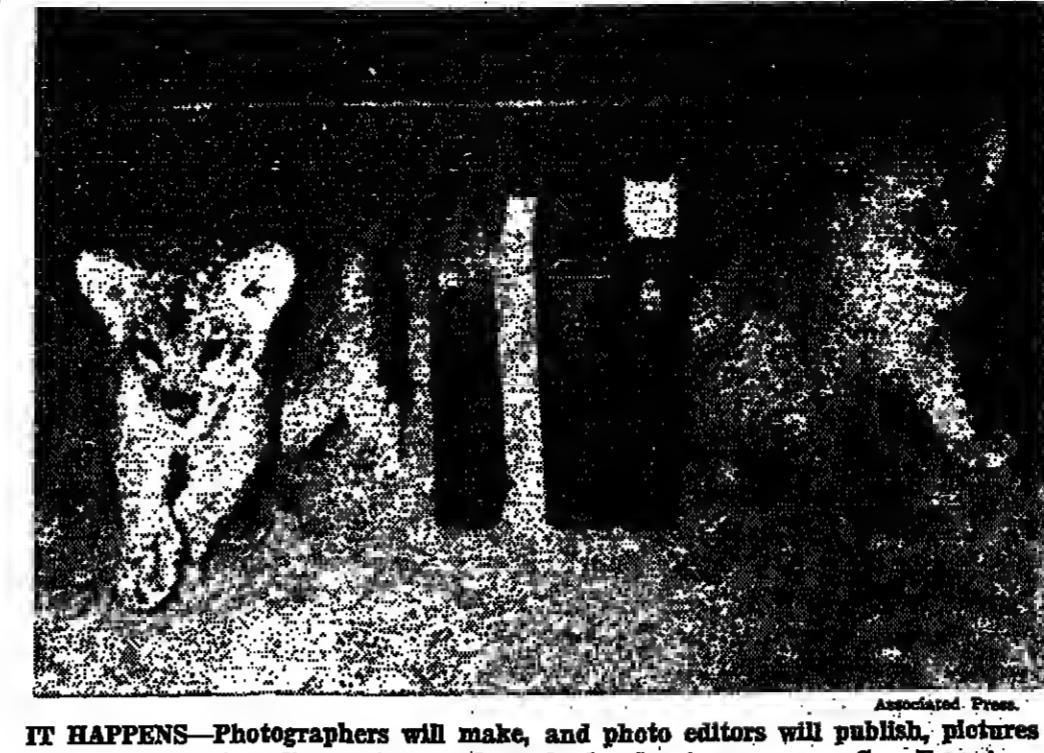
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West Germany.

IT HAPPENS—Photographers will make, and photo editors will publish, pictures such as this: two lion cubs posed as bookends at a zoo near San Francisco.

First Break in 6 Years**Rains Raise Hope in Sahel Drought**

LAGOS, Aug. 29 (AP).—Heavy rains—even floods—are sweeping parts of the west African famine zone, the first real break in the region's catastrophic six-year drought.

Relief agencies say rainfall appears to be "closer to normal" throughout the region than at any time in recent years.

But even if the rains, which run from June through September, may yet fizzle out and result in widespread crop failures.

This would mean another critical year of acute food shortages across the sub-Saharan belt which runs through parts of Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad.

How well the rains have performed will not be known until the harvest in late October, when crop production can be gauged.

"Even if the drought is broken, continued relief will be required for at least another year," according to a UN relief worker.

Meanwhile, relief agencies are using planes, trucks and trans-Saharan caravans in the struggle to feed millions of near-starving Africans until the hoped-for harvest.

The rains have disrupted land transport and isolated villages in

many areas by wiping out west Africa's primitive network of dirt roads and desert tracks.

A multimodal mission led by OAU will tour the devastated region later this year to make assessments of food needs for the 1974-75 crop year.

But even if the drought is broken this year, relief workers point out, future problems facing the vast, sandy wilderness are staggering.

Some estimates have put the death toll as high as a million, although many relief agencies in the field consider that figure wildly exaggerated.

Most officials say communications are so poor that there is no way of knowing exactly how many have perished in the long drought.

Hundreds of thousands of cattle, goats and sheep have died, but again statistics are little more than guesswork.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization calculated that more than 3.5 million cattle, worth about \$400 million, died in 1973 alone.

It is estimated that at least 25 per cent of the cattle herds in the six worst-hit nations perished, with the bovine death toll soaring to 80 per cent in some areas.

Hundreds of thousands of refugees—again no one really knows how many there are—sit in squalid camps, almost totally dependent on food from abroad for survival.

Estimates on hard-core refugees range from a conservative 200,000 to as many as five million.

The nomads, particularly the Tuaregs, the famed "blue men" of the Sahara, are among the worst off.

While farmers can hope to return to the soil and rebuild their crops, the nomads, entirely dependent on their herds of cattle and goats for survival, have lost everything.

Ronald Anderson, 31, was arrested Saturday when he and his wife tried to cross into the United States to visit relatives. He was held at Blaine, Wash., and on Monday was transferred to the stockade at Fort Lewis, southeast of Tacoma.

Mr. Anderson's mother, Betty Peterson of Poulsbo, Wash., said her son deserted from the Army in 1968 after he was denied conscientious objector status.

He fled to Canada, was granted immigrant status and would have been eligible to apply for Canadian citizenship this fall. He and his wife lived in Mission, British Columbia, where he worked as a carpenter.

An Army spokesman at Fort Lewis said Mr. Anderson was being held pending investigation of a charge of being absent without leave.

Gerhard C. Arenstorff

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 29 (UPI).—Gerhard C. Arenstorff, of Nashville, who was considered one of the best young mathematicians in the world, was yesterday in a fall from a height in his back yard.

Mr. Arenstorff last month traveled to East Germany to compete for second place on the first U.S. team to participate in the International High School Mathematical Olympiad.

Black Population in U.S. Colleges Lags Despite Gains

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Despite large gains in the percentage of blacks in the student bodies of American colleges and universities remains substantially lower than the percentage of blacks in the national population, according to a Foundation study.

A 35-page report, made this week, "disputed the popular belief" that blacks and Spanish-surnamed Americans have closed the enrollment gap with the total U.S. population, the report said.

Gains made up 5.5 per cent of the undergraduates and 2.9 per cent of the graduate students in 1970, while the black population constituted 11.1 per cent of the total U.S. population.

In 1960, 5.3 per cent of the undergraduates and 2.9 per cent of the graduate students were black, it said.

The number of blacks enrolling at colleges and universities grew between 1960 and 1970, from 429,948. But there also a surge in white enrollment, 2,724,016 to 6,388,244.

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Mrs. Gandhi Moves to Tighten India's Control Over Sikkim

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Sikkim, the tiny Himalayan protectorate that has gone through political turmoil during the last two years, will virtually become part of India after the government gets a constitutional amendment bill approved by Parliament next week to provide representation for Sikkim in Parliament. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who called the decision at a cabinet-level meeting today, also called in the opposition party leaders for their support. The bill was readily backed by most of the opposition leaders, although a few expressed apprehension about possible hostile reaction from China.

China has condemned India's recent maneuvers in Sikkim that have reduced the powers of the ruler, Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal, and enabled the pro-Indian Congress party in Sikkim to gain control of the newly formed Legislative assembly. Further, an Indian official now in administration of Sikkim, which is situated between India and Chinese-controlled Tibet.

An official spokesman denied that the move was intended to make Sikkim an "internal part of India." He said that the Indian government was merely responding to "urgent" requests from the Sikkim government seeking closer links with the economic, social and political institutions of India.

"India does not intend to affect or dilute in any way the distinct personality of Sikkim," the spokesman added.

India's move to tighten control over Sikkim began when, the Chogyal started to assert his independence a few years ago. In an attempt to break away from ties with India under a 1950 treaty, the Chogyal had quarreled with Indian-nominated prime ministers, and had also sought foreign economic assistance to develop Sikkim.

Last year, the Chogyal handed over Sikkim's administration to an Indian official who was named as the chief executive. The Chogyal also allowed a free election to the Legislative Assembly that resulted in the defeat of his supporters.

A native of Manchester, England, Commissioner Hepburn served in the Salvation Army for 50 years and headed it for five years, acting as the general spokesman and chairman of the national policy-making b

the Commission's Conference. He held the post of national commander from 1966 until he retired here in April 1971.

Bishop Andrzej Wronski

WARSAW, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The Most Rev. Andrzej Wronski, auxiliary bishop of Wroclaw, died yesterday in a hospital after suffering a heart attack.

A native of Manchester, England, Commissioner Hepburn served in the Salvation Army for 50 years and headed it for five years, acting as the general spokesman and chairman of the national policy-making b

the Commission's Conference. He held the post of national commander from 1966 until he retired here in April 1971.

Wyland F. Leadbetter

MILWAUKEE, Maine, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Wyland

Military Presence at Issue**J.S. Korean Role Is Debated As Park Crackdown Spreads**

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Painting a backdrop of political strife here, the presence of American forces in South Korea has become a controversial issue.

The debate—both here and in Washington—is over whether the presence of 38,000 soldiers and their wives and a handful of Navy men and Marines is necessary to the interests of the United States. American diplomats and military officers here say yes. So do American supporters of President Chung Hee Park, whose government has recently cracked down on political dissidents.

These Americans assert that U.S. forces deter the North Koreans from interfering and dominate the American intention of fulfilling defense treaty obligations to South Korea.

Critics in U.S.

On the other hand an increasing number of U.S. congressmen and other critics of President Park, such as Prof. Edwin Fischer of Harvard, the former U.S. ambassador to Japan, say no. They assert that the United States could become embroiled in war not in its interests and that it should help support a politically repressive government.

South Korean officials vigorously defend the need for the troops. They say that if the Americans were withdrawn, the North Koreans might misinterpret and start a war. They also assert that the Americans make up for South Korean deficiencies and thus maintain a balance of power.

The North Koreans are equally vigorous and a good bit more trill in demanding the removal of all American troops from South Korea, pointing out that their Chinese allies have long since departed. The Communists com-



ARM'S HAUL—The submachine gun held by this policeman in Baltimore is one of about 2,000 weapons turned in since police offered a \$50 bounty for each usable firearm turned in to them. The program began Friday; so far it has cost \$100,000.

Turkish Storms Kill-15

ANKARA, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—At least 15 persons died today in the Taurus mountains of Southern Turkey as violent storms caused flash floods.

Cosmos-674 Launched

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-674, another in its series of unmanned earth satellites. Two said.

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Lufthansa
German Airlines

Philippines Seizes 57 as Subversives

MANILA, Aug. 20 (NYT)—The Defense Department said yesterday that 57 alleged Communists have been arrested for smuggling in arms and manufacturing explosives.

Describing the smuggling operation as the biggest in recent years, the department said that 38 persons, among them three college professors and two writers, had been seized during the last three months. It said 19 others were being held on charges of making explosives.

The department added that clandestine anti-government activities were continuing and that measures were being taken to cope with them.

It said that re-ent searches had unearthed materials for the manufacture of explosives, along with subversive documents, in two business establishments and seven residences around Manila.

The department said sabotage teams had apparently been formed by anti-government elements for operations in outlying regions. These are being trained somewhere in Manila, it said.

During the last two years, encounters with the new People's Army, as the military arm of the Communist party is called, have been reported in Isabela, Sorsogon, Panay and Samar Provinces,

Philippine Town Falls

MANILA, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Moslem rebels have occupied Balabagan, a town of 25,000 persons in the southern Philippines, and repelled a government drive to retake it. Manila newspapers said today.

Saigon Units South of Hué Are Attacked
Communist Forces Shift to the North

SAIGON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Heavy fighting erupted for the first time in several months near the old imperial capital of Hué on the coast north of Danang, the Saigon command reported today.

Government forces have been preoccupied for six weeks with enemy attacks south of Danang.

Yesterday, the center of pressure shifted when North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces slammed nearly 2,000 rounds of shells into a string of government positions

guarding Highway 1, about 15 miles southeast of Hué, then followed up with infantry assaults, the Saigon command said.

It. Col. Do Viet, deputy chief spokesman for the command, said the fighting was about four miles from Highway 1, the principal north-south highway in South Vietnam that leads to Saigon.

Col. Viet said the positions hit included the headquarters of a government militia battalion, two militia companies and three squad-size outposts, each manned by about a dozen soldiers. The total government force numbered about 400 men, he said.

Initial reports from the Saigon command said five government soldiers were wounded and about 50 were missing.

The command said 129 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in the fighting yesterday.

Col. Viet confirmed reports that, at about the same time the fighting was going on, an estimat-

For Some Norwegians, Taxes Take Total Income—And Then Some

OSLO, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Norwegian factory owner Gunnar Nilsen will pay 145 per cent of his total income in taxes this year. He is one of approximately 2,000 Norwegians who will have to dip into their assets to pay taxes higher than their yearly income after a tax law change last year.

"I guess I shall pay that kind of taxes as long as there is anything left of my fortune," Mr. Nilsen said. "But I think it is just too bad."

A shipowner who was a member of the advisory State Tax Board resigned in protest when he found that his tax this year would be around 125 per cent. "I cannot demand morality in tax questions when the state does not bother about such morality," he said.

Until January, the law stipulated that no person should pay more than 80 per cent of income. The Socialist majority in parliament voted up of the Labor party and the Socialist Alliance abolished that rule.

In the highest income brackets, the tax is 30 per cent. In addition, there is a tax on assets, whether property, shares or money held at home or abroad. This tax amounts to 2.6 per cent of a year and comes on top of the income tax.

For persons with relatively large holdings and relatively low incomes, this combination pushes them above 100 per cent of income.

The Labor party is preparing next year's budget to be presented in October, and there are expectations that the 80 per cent rule will be reintroduced.

Combat, Paris Daily, To Cease Publishing

PARIS, Aug. 20 (AP)—Combat, the daily newspaper of which Albert Camus was co-founder, will cease publication with tomorrow's edition, it was announced today.

Col. Viet said the demonstrators barricaded Highway 1 for about four hours, then dispersed after authorities promised to try to help them solve their problems.

In Cambodia, a government force of 1,000 troops and 40 armored vehicles was reported to be trying to drive the Khmer Rouge from rocket-launching sites southeast of Phnom Penh.

But the Cambodian command said the drive had been slowed by well-entrenched Khmer Rouge forces in the swamps on the eastern bank of the Bassac River, 15 miles from the capital.

The morning newspaper, which first appeared following the liberation of Paris in 1944, could not continue because of financial difficulties, publisher Jean-Marc Smadja said. The newspaper was one of France's liveliest and best read in the years following World War II. Internal policy arguments led to departures by staff members and in recent years its circulation has been limited.

CIA Said to Pay Captive Thais

BANGKOK, Aug. 20 (AP)—The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has deposited nearly \$3 million in Thai banks to cover the full back pay of Thai volunteer soldiers soon to be released from captivity in Laos, a government source reported today.

The Pathet Lao are reported to be ready to release about 40 Thai mercenaries and an American civilian, and the Laos government is ready to free its leftist Vietnamese prisoners in exchange scheduled for Oct. 19.

Nearly 20,000 Thai mercenaries recruited, supported and paid by the CIA—fought for the Pathet Lao government before it Laos peace agreement in February, 1973.

France Acts to Ease Service for Soldiers

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—French Defense Minister Jacques Chirac today announced measures aimed at improving conditions of service for France's thousands of young conscripts.

The measures include the lifting of a ban on more than 200 publications barred from the barracks, an improved system of leave and of short-term passes and a reduction in the number of youths exempted from military service.

Belgium Ousts 105 Pakistani Workers

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20 (AP)—About 105 Pakistanis were expelled from Belgium yesterday by immigrants, the police said. After a roundup of illegal immigrants arrested yesterday, they put on a plane for Pakistan.

Officials said an estimated 500 Pakistanis have entered Belgium recently in the hope of securing work permits following a government amnesty earlier this month that regularized the status of illegal workers. But the amnesty applied only to workers who entered Belgium before April 1.

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Pakistani

Page 6— Friday, August 30, 1974 *

Of Style and Substance

The American news conference is a form of communication that has been highly developed, and, with respect to the presidency, has become an important testing ground for all concerned. In Mr. Ford's first exposure to it as President, he conducted himself well. His answers were informed and to the point, and in terms of style and manner strengthened the impression he has made since he was precipitated into his present office.

Style and manner are important in televised news conferences. It is, in fact, one of the faults of this kind of public appearance that the image projected may, for better or worse, seem more significant than the substance of what is discussed. But when a President, like Mr. Ford, has had far less than the amount of nationwide exposure that is the usual lot of elected national officials, the media question-time serves a very useful purpose, for him and for the country.

But no president, dealing with matters vital to the nation, can long expect a suspension of public judgment on issues of substance, and for President Ford the most serious confrontation is almost certain to be over his policies on inflation. Indeed, that confrontation has already begun, in the wake of his comments on Wednesday on that complex and vital subject.

From the outset, it was clear that Mr. Ford's own tendencies lay in the direction of what can only be described as a negative approach by the federal government: chiefly, the reduction of national expenditure. His

rejection, again, of price and wage controls in the news conference tended to confirm that. And for a country which is experiencing the strange combination of rising prices and diminished production and employment known as stagflation, such an attitude is not inspiring.

But Mr. Ford also made it clear that he is not inflexibly wedded either to the policies of the previous administration or to ideas he himself had expressed as congressman. His emphasis on the forthcoming domestic summit conference on the economy, and his desire that concepts useful for improving the economy will emerge from it gives hope that if there are answers to America's role in combatting global inflation and the serious wrenching of old trade patterns that accompanies it, President Ford will be receptive. What role, if any Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller will play in this area is, of course, matter for speculation, but as an economic pragmatist his influence could be important.

This is not a time when economic dogmatism of any brand offers very much hope. Measures to restore stability to prices and incomes must cover such a broad spectrum of domestic and international affairs, must move into such unexplored regions of economic control and encouragement, that flexibility and careful assessment of all the facts and opinions bearing on the case are essential. And President Ford clearly has not yet closed the door to such an innovative atmosphere.

Compassion and Justice

In parroting the view of Senate minority leader Hugh Scott that, since former President Nixon has "been hung . . . it doesn't seem . . . that in addition he should be drawn and quartered," Vice-President-designate Rockefeller has heeded the imperatives of a legal system grounded in justice and equity.

It betokens no absence of a decent sense of compassion to recognize the need for keeping firmly in mind the facts that led to the Nixon resignation. As the Republican minority in the House Judiciary Committee joined the Democratic majority in attesting, Mr. Nixon was neither hounded out of office nor was he hung. What led him to quit was the realization that he would be impeached by the full House and ordered removed by the Senate on the basis of incontrovertible evidence of obstruction of justice—much of it in the form of his own voice on White House tapes.

In making that choice, grave and humiliating though it was, Mr. Nixon avoided the possibility of even more severe consequences—the loss of his pension and other emoluments, which a guilty verdict in the Senate would have entailed. The manner of his departure also deprived the nation and history of the definitive judgment that would have flowed from a Senate decision based upon a full trial. Last March, Mr. Rockefeller himself asserted that resignation would leave "great and unresolved doubt." For his own part, Mr. Nixon, in leaving the White House, was at pains to avoid any personal acknowledgment of wrongdoing, citing nothing more than erosion of his "political base."

If the former President's resignation left the rest of the nation with deeply troubling

questions, it left special prosecutor Leon Jaworski with problems which his duty as an officer of the courts makes it impossible for him to avoid, no matter how painful they may be. Mr. Jaworski has already established a record of convictions and guilty pleas; he has a pending prosecution against John Ehrlichman and other of Mr. Nixon's associates in connection with the Watergate cover-up. It is based in large measure on evidence on which a grand jury indicated it would also have indicted Mr. Nixon had he not then been in the White House. Mr. Jaworski also has continuing criminal investigations into possible violations of the federal tax and gift statutes, in which Mr. Nixon and other of his close associates are pivotal figures.

On this record, the special prosecutor and others charged with enforcing the criminal statutes cannot carry forward the cases already under way and ignore Mr. Nixon's central role without doing basic violence to the rule of law and to their own sworn obligations to uphold the laws of the United States.

It is unpalatable and deeply disturbing to contemplate a former President of the United States in the dock. But to suggest, as Mr. Rockefeller has, that Mr. Nixon be exempted from the legal consequences of his act because he was President would be to establish a perverse precedent that, the higher the public trust one violates, the greater the possibility of evasion of legal responsibility. The time for consideration of mitigating circumstances that might justify clemency is after the rule of law has been impartially applied to all the accused co-conspirators and a judgment made on the facts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Jacob Bronowski

One might say that the greatest achievement of Jacob Bronowski—the mathematician, biologist, historian, public servant and poet, who died at 66 of a heart attack last Friday—was to make science, or rather the philosophy of scientific research, more widely understood and appreciated. A prolific writer and man of sharp wit, he wrote not only many scientific books, but also film scripts and radio plays. His most widely known work along these lines is a 13-part television film series, "The Ascent of Man," produced for the British Broadcasting Corporation, which showed it three times. It was seen in the United States last winter at the Smithsonian Institution and is scheduled to be aired again in America in November. Similar in format to Kenneth Clark's "Civilisation," Bronowski's series is a personal interpretation of man's evolution from prehistoric primitivity to mastery of the environment—an evolution Dr. Bronowski attributes to the use of man's brain. He viewed our continued use of it with optimism.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 30, 1899

NEW YORK—Some encouraging experiments in wireless telegraphy, in which kites were used, have been made between Harvard College and Milton, Mass. The distance was 12 miles and there were considerable difficulties owing to the electric power houses, electric trolleys, etc., en route. In spite of this, telegrams passed at the rate of 10 words a minute, and it is thought that complete success will be achieved when the disturbing elements have been overcome.

Fifty Years Ago

August 30, 1924

NEW YORK—The realization of one of the most gigantic railroad mergers in the history of the country, that of the Erie, Chesapeake and Ohio, Hocking Valley, Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette was virtually assured today with the action of Pere Marquette directors in approving of the merger terms with those of the other four railroads. The new company will be known as the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, under which the Van Sweringen brothers have advanced their railroad fortunes.



'Harry, I Just Got Wiped Out in the Market.'

While U.S. Fertilizes Golf Courses

By James P. Grant

WASHINGTON—Over the 25 years since President Truman committed the United States to providing technical assistance overseas, developing countries have been urged to modernize their agriculture by use of more chemical fertilizers and the better seeds that need them.

But events of the last year, as a world fertilizer scarcity has emerged, have given that advice the appearance of a cruel trick. Many developing countries dependent on imports for a sizable share of their fertilizer needs, have seen supplies cut off by the industrial countries at a time of acute food scarcity, endangering the food supply of millions already at the survival line.

With food prices high everywhere, raising farmers' demands in the United States and other advanced countries for already tight fertilizer supplies, major exporting regions have reduced fertilizer exports by various means.

Japan's Example

For example, the Japanese government, faced with an energy crunch—energy is a principal raw material for fertilizer production—deliberately reduced production and sent missions to break contracts throughout Asia.

Through an agreement between the fertilizer industry and the Cost of Living Council to increase production in this country, the United States discouraged new export contracts during most of the 1974 crop year, which ended June 30, and used the threat of further price controls to keep supplies at home.

Shipments of fertilizer under the U.S. aid program also virtually dried up. The ensuing fertilizer shortage in many developing countries, which is now being felt, was the principal reason for the seven-million-ton shortfall in India's wheat harvest this spring.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization recently estimated the fertilizer shortfall in the developing countries for the crop year beginning this summer to be two million tons. This will probably mean a loss in grain production of 20 million tons, enough to sustain 100 million Asians or Africans for a year.

Diminishing

Diminishing returns from increased applications of fertilizer are complicating the problem and spotlighting the irrationality of the current pattern of fertilizer distribution. Advanced farmers in the industrial countries, who already apply nutrients liberally, get only limited production gains from each additional pound of fertilizer used—often only five pounds or less of extra grain.

By contrast, most farmers in poor countries are using much less fertilizer and an extra pound of nutrient can easily yield 10 to 12 pounds more of grain.

The current global distribution pattern, then, is keeping the most fertilizer where it will produce the least amount of extra food. World food production this year will be millions of tons lower than it could have been if available fertilizer had been distributed more rationally and equitably among the poor countries.

For every dollar's worth of nutrient the poor countries are denied this year, they will likely have to import \$5 worth of food next year. This is a losing proposition that these countries—many of which are already at the economic breaking-point—can ill afford.

Nor does the pattern serve the interests of the United States and other grain exporters. We are caught in an absurd cycle in which a country is refused fertilizer, thus cutting its food production and raising its import needs (and quite likely famine-relief needs) by more food than that we produce with the withheld fertilizer in the first place, thereby further inflating already high world grain prices. This will hurt rich and poor alike.

Or is it possible we will deny the poor countries, where per capita grain consumption is only one-fifth of ours, the food as well? Last year, when the United States earned \$2 billion more on its food exports to developing countries through higher prices than it did in the previous year, we reduced our food aid to 40 percent of the 1972 fiscal year level, and about one-half of this reduced amount went to IndoChina.

Meanwhile, as the world is caught in a critical shortage of fertilizer for food production, and as we restrict our exports of fertilizer and food, Americans are applying some three million tons of nutrients to lawns, gar-

dens, cemeteries and golf courses—more than used by all the farmers in India, and half again as much as the current shortage in developing countries.

A sense of priority and some active leadership is badly needed, from the executive branch of our government. It should follow the call by numerous senators and representatives early this year for a presidential appeal to the American people to reduce nonessential uses of fertilizer, just as we were asked to turn down our thermonuclear tests and slow down our cars.

Such action could free enough fertilizer over the coming year to alleviate the more severe shortages, which, in any case, will beset us for most of this decade. The government should also restore fertilizer-aid shipments to sizable levels and encourage private business to sell more to the poor countries. The time is short and the stakes are high.

James P. Grant is president of the Overseas Development Council, a private organization concerned with underdeveloped countries and their relationship to the developed world. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Arms Deal

James Goldsborough's news analysis, "Arms Deal of Century" (IHT, Aug. 28) clearly made an objective effort to deal with a highly complicated and controversial question. As a representative of one of the interested parties (Northrop), I would like to question, however, his suggestion that the failure of NATO countries to buy French aircraft involves the survival of the European aerospace industry. Indeed, by buying French aircraft, the NATO countries involved might well be perpetuating and indeed widening the technological gap between the U.S. and Europe—and digging the European aerospace industry into a still deeper hole.

My company is associated with and intimately involved with several European aerospace companies. We have proposed a coproduction program for both the detailed development and production of an entirely new aircraft, the YF-17 Cobra. Foreseeing long ago the eventual requirement to replace the F-104G Starfighters, we have been working with European industry (and, of course, many NATO air forces) on this replacement program for the past eight years.

Using the most advanced technology available in the United States today in propulsion, aerodynamics, avionics, materials, and production, we would hope to contribute substantially to the introduction of the latest technology into Europe. An example: graphite composites, lighter than aluminum, stronger than steel, are used in our airplane and are bound to play an increasingly greater part in airplane construction—commercial as well as military—in the future. This is one technology we hope could be utilized on this side of the Atlantic.

It is probably absurd to talk about the "European aerospace industry" until Europe exists. There have been many attempts to form an integrated European aerospace industry, but internal competition within Europe remains violent and nationalistic, even between French companies.

Only when American competition enters the field do some Europeans, such as our French friends, suddenly say that the competition is "anti-European."

American aerospace research and development expenditures are 15 to 20 times that of NATO Europe (including France), and it is to a large extent coordinated. European R & D on the other hand, is largely uncoordinated and often duplicative. The technological gap is not the result of superior brains, it is a simple case of organizing and directing the effort. I have always believed, personally, that, indeed, if the Europeans joined their efforts, they could equal the American effort at a fraction of the cost in the United States. That day, however, has not yet arrived.

GEORFFREY PARSONS.

Paris.

The Pope's Jews

William Tuchy in his article "Pope Jewish Leader Fear A Revival of Anti-Semitism" (IHT, August 13) mentions *en passant* my new book "The Pope's Jews." He then continues giving quite a lot of historical details about the life of the Roman Jews through the centuries, most—if not all of it—also taken from my book. This includes two quotes, one by author-politician Luigi Barzini, and another one about fear of assimilation. Both these quotes are verbatim copied from my book (pages 20 and 462), and are not of general public knowledge, having been given to me while doing research on "The Pope's Jews." In all fairness I believe that these facts should have been mentioned by Mr. Tuchy in his otherwise most excellent article.

One more remark: Professor Alfonso di Nilo is not Jewish. He is the Catholic professor of Religious History at the University of Arezzo, and the man who organized the Italian (non-Jewish) Committee to combat Anti-Semitism. As a last remark, I would like to point out that the Jewish population of the former ghetto area of Rome is not 2,500 as Mr. Tuchy indicates,

but only about 500. After the liberation of the Roman Jews in 1945, the narrow streets with their dilapidated houses were razed towards the end of the century, and large buildings—including the huge synagogue, opened in 1964—were put in the area which is so small that one can walk easily around the total former ghetto confines in just seven minutes.

Incidentally, for your information, the English edition of "The Pope's Jews" was published in London (Avalon Press, \$2.95) on the same day it was reviewed in Los Angeles—July 22.

SAM WAAGENAAR.

Rome.

Lincolnesque

What a magnificent start is President Ford's statement on amnesty! So refreshingly different, in its selfless, embracing charity from his predecessor's divisive vote-seeking tactics. So Lincolnesque and unanswerable in his appeal to "all who ever sought forgiveness for trespasses." So humble in his acknowledgment that he sought guidance from his own children. So devoid of all the arrogance and deviousness we

had come to expect automatically from the White House. Truly an

act of moral leadership in highest traditions of the presidency.

I am neither a Republican, a potential beneficiary of amnesty (World War II veterans have no relatives in either category).

R. C. FARRINGTON.

Paris.

Double Standards

I have been following the discussion at the Security Council and the news media coverage of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and have been waiting in vain to read that the principle of conquering any territory by use of arms be invoked. It is thought that this principle applies only to Israel.

The world, the Communist world and the capitalist world have so rigidly and monotonously proclaimed this principle when Israel conquered Suez land after numerous Arab invasions. It is comforting to see such unanimity at least one issue: a double standard judging Israel's actions compared to those of non-Jewish nations.

DR. I. SVAR.

Paris.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 12,000,000 F.
Rue de la Paix 12, Paris 1er. Tél. 54.30.100. Telex 20,000.000 F.
La Direction de la publication : Walter M. Thayer.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. In S		Sis.		100s. High Low Last Chg's		Net		Stocks and Div. In S		Sis.		100s. High Low Last Chg's		Net		Stocks and Div. In S		Sis.		100s. High Low Last Chg's		Net													
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Britain's Economy Said to Be Worsening

Institute Expects Stagnation, Higher Inflation, Jobless Rates

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—The outlook for Britain's troubled economy is deteriorating rather than improving, according to the latest quarterly review of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR).

Under present economic policies, NIESR said, it anticipates "stagnant output, rising unemployment and somewhat greater inflation than we foresaw in May, with a slower improvement in the balance of payments."

The institute said the worsened outlook for domestic inflation, currently running at over 17 per cent, is Britain's most important economic problem. NIESR is an independent nonprofit organization whose economic surveys are highly respected.

Drop in Activity

Although disruption of output in the first quarter because of the coal miners' dispute and the three-day week was relatively light, the institute said the British economy has still not achieved the level of activity prevailing last year.

"Gross domestic product probably fell by 3 per cent in the first

half of the year while unemployment has been on a definite upward trend since May," NIESR said.

It said the "contractionary effect" of higher oil prices, cuts late last year in public spending and the expected loss in the competitiveness of exports "leads us to forecast very little further growth from now on."

The institute's pessimistic view accords with other recent gloomy assessments.

A business forecast by the Sunday Times on Aug. 26 said Britain is entering a three-year period between the second half of this year and the second half of 1975.

The institute also said the out-

look for the country's balance of payments has worsened. Growth of exports and services, which had been "very buoyant recently," is expected "to slow down sharply from now on."

However, NIESR forecasts that imports of goods will rise 1.5 per cent in volume this year and 3.5 per cent in volume next year, "the acceleration being partly accounted for by the expected loss of British price competitiveness."

The institute sees a deficit in the current account, which comprises trade and "invisibles" such as tourism, of nearly \$4 billion this year and \$2.75 billion in 1975. In the first seven months of this year the current accounts deficit widened to a record of over \$2.4

NIESR also said it expected:

- Seasonally-adjusted unemployment to rise to about 675,000 by the end of this year and over 900,000 by the end of 1975. The jobless total is currently about 800,000.

- A 20 per cent rise in average earnings this year and 18 per cent rise next year. Average earnings rose 18.8 per cent in the 12 months ended in June.

- A rise in consumer prices of 16.76 per cent this year and 17.5 per cent in 1975. Retail prices rose 17.1 per cent the latest 12-month period. In the half year to mid-July prices rose at an annual rate of over 19 per cent.

- Real disposable income—because of the massive rise in import prices and fiscal drag—will fall 2.5 per cent this year and another 1.75 per cent in 1975.

- The outlook for private investment is "poor," with a 13.5 per cent rise in manufacturing investment this year to be followed by a decline next year.

- Private housing investment is expected to drop sharply this year and fall at a slower rate next year.

The institute said it knew of "no economic panacea" that would transform the pessimistic outlook for Britain.

It said export-led expansion would be the most desirable means of increasing employment. However, NIESR said the normal manner of raising exports by lowering the exchange rate would probably lead to any competitive pricing advantage being "very quickly eroded by an acceleration of the rise in domestic costs and prices."

The institute said its forecast of Britain's current accounts deficit shows the "nation living beyond its means this year to the extent of about 6 per cent of gross domestic product."

Biggest Find of North Sea Oil Is Confirmed by Norwegians

OSLO, Aug. 29 (AP).—Discovery of the biggest oil and gas field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea so far was officially confirmed today.

The Ministry of Industry announced that the field, to be called Statfjord, contains reserves of at least two billion barrels of oil and 50 million cubic meters of natural gas.

The new find is 150 kilometers west of the mouth of Norway's Sognefjord and is just across the dividing line from the British Brent field.

The discovery was made by the Statoil/Mobil group, in which the Norwegian state oil company Statoil has a 50 per cent interest. Operator for the group is Mobil Exploration Norway, which holds a 15 per cent share.

Might Cross the Line

The ministry said that the oil-bearing structure might extend across the dividing line into the British sector in an area where the Conoco/Gulf/National Coal Board group holds the concession rights. Further drilling is required to confirm this, it added.

The first sign of oil in this

French Prices Gain 1.3% As Jobless Rate Increases

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 29 (IHT).—The rate of living rose a sharp 1.3 per cent in France last month, lifting the increase so far this year to 9.7 per cent and for the last 12 months at 14.4 per cent. At the same time, the government reported that unemployment is on the rise. The number of job seekers in July was up 2.3 per cent from June and 15.2 per cent from July last year while the number of job offers fell 1.5 per cent for the month and 4 per cent for the year.

But the only good news is that today was a modest decline of 0.4 per cent in the retail price index for industrial products. But even this was partly soured by the fact that the decline in the last month was 1 per cent. The July increase in the retail index was no surprise since government had authorized rises in rents and fuel costs for the month. But "food" was up another 0.7 per cent compared to a rise of 0.9 per cent in June, manufactured goods were up 1.6 per cent compared to 2 per cent in June and taxes increased 1.4 per cent, from 1.1 per cent a month earlier.

Slower Increase

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Rostaing said that the July price rise was "still too strong," he emphasized that the increase of the latest three months led 3.7 per cent, compared to 4.2 per cent of the three preceding months.

His government's goal is to rein in prices rising no more than 1 per cent a month by the end of this year and 0.5 per cent month with a year.

However, for many bankers and economists here the goal is un-

achieved. Renault's chairman of state-owned Renault, has been named to head the study group. The government favors a "French" solution—such as a take-over by Renault's trucking unit—but industry sources do not rule out a take-over by the French subsidiaries of U.S. firms such as Pilkington or Fruehauf.

As for the overall job situation, the Labor Ministry says the July deterioration is due to the annual arrival of June graduates on the market and it attributed the decline in job offers to the government's decision in June to suspend the entry of foreign workers.

Nevertheless, rising unemployment and continuing price increases may provide fresh ammunition for the big trade unions to demand an easing of credit and further wage hikes. Hourly wages rose 8.1 per cent in the second quarter, the biggest jump since the spring of 1969, prompting President Giscard d'Estaing in his nationwide television address Tuesday night to appeal to labor for restraint in their wage negotiations later this year.

However, Communist Party leader Georges Marchais hinted yesterday that there could be widespread strikes unless workers received pay increases to keep pace with the rise in living costs.

Oil Producers Discuss Production Cuts

VIENNA, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Economic experts from major oil-exporting nations met here today for discussions likely to be dominated by proposals for production cutbacks.

The experts from the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will hold several days of detailed talks to pave the way for a decision-making meeting of oil ministers next month.

Pressure has been building among OPEC nations for reduced production to counter the threat of a worldwide glut of oil that would cause prices to drop.

Kuwait, Qatar and Venezuela have already trimmed production and have indicated they will leave even more oil in the ground if necessary to maintain

For its part, the government has said that any firm that is ready hard pressed can get help.

Firms in Trouble

France's biggest trailer maker, Titan-Coder, has just arranged a loan of 30 million francs (about \$4.2 million) from the government to resume operations after the August holiday shutdown while efforts are made to find a long-term solution to its problems.

The company, which filed for bankruptcy in July, employs about 2,700 workers and accounts for about 18 per cent of the trailer market in France.

Pierre Dreyfus, chairman of state-owned Renault, has been named to head the study group. The government favors a "French" solution—such as a take-over by Renault's trucking unit—but industry sources do not rule out a take-over by the French subsidiaries of U.S. firms such as Pilkington or Fruehauf.

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NEW FACTORIES and Warehouses READY FOR OCCUPATION

from 400 sq.m. to 10,000 sq.m.

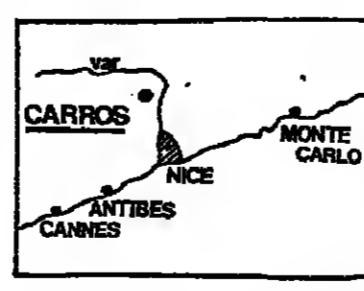
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مكتبة الأصل

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Philips' Unit Plans Bid for Magnavox

North American Philips Corp. (NAP) plans to make a tender offer for all the outstanding common shares of Magnavox Co. at \$8 a share. Magnavox president R.H. Platt says he is "dismayed" that NAP would proceed in such a unilateral way in such a complicated transaction. The company's initial reaction is that the book value per share is substantially greater than the proposed offer "and therefore it appears inequitable." Magnavox had 17.8 million shares outstanding at the end of 1973. On that basis the offer would have a value of about \$142.4 million. NAP, a diversified electronics and pharmaceuticals concern, is 61 per cent owned by U.S. Phillips Trust, which is owned by NV Phillips, the Dutch electronics concern. Magnavox is a manufacturer of consumer, defense and industrial products. If Magnavox is acquired by Phillips, it would mark the second time this year that a major producer of television units was acquired by a concern with foreign ties.

Last May, Japan's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. acquired the operating assets of Motorola Inc.'s home television receiver business in the United States and Canada. Kaiser Docks Indonesian Project

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical has dropped out of a \$900-million project to build an aluminum smelter and power facilities in Indonesia along with Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa) and five Japanese aluminum concerns. There is no "single reason, it's a very complex situation and we can't sum it up," said a Kaiser spokesman commenting on the move. An Alcoa spokesman said "at this point we can't say yes or no" whether Alcoa will participate. Reports from Japan have indicated that both Alcoa and Kaiser were dropping out of the project,

but Alcoa denied that it has made a decision yet.

The original plans called for construction in northern Sumatra of a smelter capable of handling 250,000 tons of aluminum a year with a possible expansion to 400,000 tons. A 400-kilowatt hydroelectric generation station was to be built nearby. Cost of the project, originally estimated at about \$500 million, has risen sharply since the plan was disclosed in late 1973.

Hoechst Pre-Tax Profit Up 71%

Worldwide pre-tax profit of Hoechst rose 71 per cent in the first half to 880 million deutsche marks. The West German chemical company says the rise came on a sales increase of 28 per cent to 9.7 billion DM. Domestic sales gained 24 per cent to 3.89 billion DM, while the foreign share rose 30 per cent to 5.8 billion DM. The company says demand remained lively in the second quarter but that a weakening of the domestic economy, especially in the construction, auto, furniture and textile industries, began to make itself felt. Foreign business and exports rose strongly, it said. First-half results of the French Roussel Uclaf Group, in which Hoechst bought a controlling interest last February, are not yet included in the worldwide figures.

Thyssen Raises Stake in Witten

August Thyssen Hütte, the West German steel firm, has increased its stake in the special steels company Edelstahlwerk Witten to 37.5 per cent by taking over, for an undisclosed sum, the 3.7 per cent interest of Bankhaus Merck Finck und Co. Thyssen previously held an indirect majority stake in the company through Rhenstahl, which is now a 100 per cent Thyssen unit.

Volume totaled 13.89 million shares compared with 14.67 million shares traded yesterday.

First Charter Financial was one of the most active NYSE issues, closing at 5 1/4, off 3/8. A block of 241,200 shares of the issue traded at 5.

Combustion engineering fell 2 5/8. The company said it did not know what might account for an order imbalance that delayed the start of trading in the issue. However, it said the delay might be related to the lawsuit filed by Consumers Power against five suppliers including Combustion Engineering.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 87 to 69.03.

The most active issue was Manindia Mining class B, closing at 2 3/8, up 1/8 on volume of 100,000 shares.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index fell 0.90 to 61.62.

In bonds, Treasury bills moved ahead strongly to close with sharp losses in yield across the board.

The three-month bill tumbled almost unprecedented 60 basis points in yield, the six-month bill dropped about 30 basis points and the new 10-month bill fell around 25 points in yield from yesterday's auction average.

Dealers said strong showing of bills reflected the reflow of funds into the system from maturing reverse repurchase agreements which the Federal Reserve conducted on Tuesday and yesterday to drain surplus liquidity from the market.

Corporates, reversing early small gains, ended unchanged to 1/8 point higher in very quiet trading.

In Chicago, soybeans closed two to 11 cents bushel lower, and corn followed beans down for final losses of seven to 12 1/2 cents a bushel with wheat closing unchanged to 3 cents a bushel.

In New York, silver futures weakened, closing 14 to 15 cents lower. Copper closed down about one half cent.

Hasty, Nationalistic Action Seen Avoided

U.S. Bill Cools Foes of Alien Investment

By Pranay Gupte

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—

The legislation that was passed overwhelmingly by the House of Representatives last week, authorizing the government to allow all foreign investments in the United States was supported by the various people for various reasons.

Both its congressional and administration backers had an important consideration in common:

The increasing trend in foreign investment in this country coupled with the fact that the information available on it is simply and badly outdated.

The timing of the bill links it to the burgeoning question of petro-dollars—the fact that the oil-producing countries are now accumulating astronomical wealth and that much of it could be recycled into investing in American industry.

The institute said its forecast of Britain's current accounts deficit shows the "nation living beyond its means this year to the extent of about 6 per cent of gross domestic product."

The influx of foreign money into this country, particularly since 1960, when investments from abroad totaled just under \$7 billion, to last year, when, according to the Commerce Department, overall direct foreign investment was nearly \$15 billion and the investment in portfolios was almost \$90 billion, has bothered many members of Congress.

Bills were introduced in the House of Representatives calling for severe restrictions on foreign investment in American industry.

High administration officials

CROSSWORD

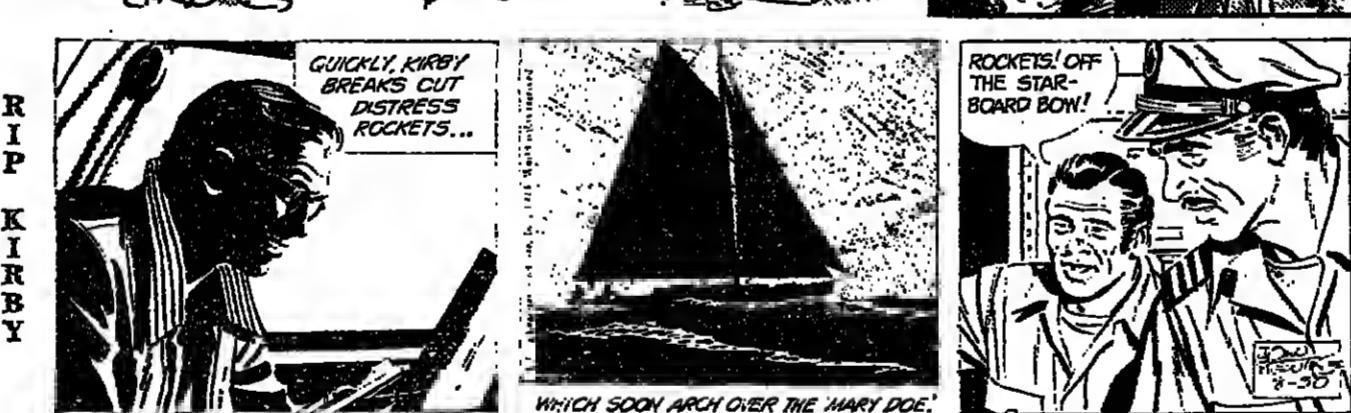
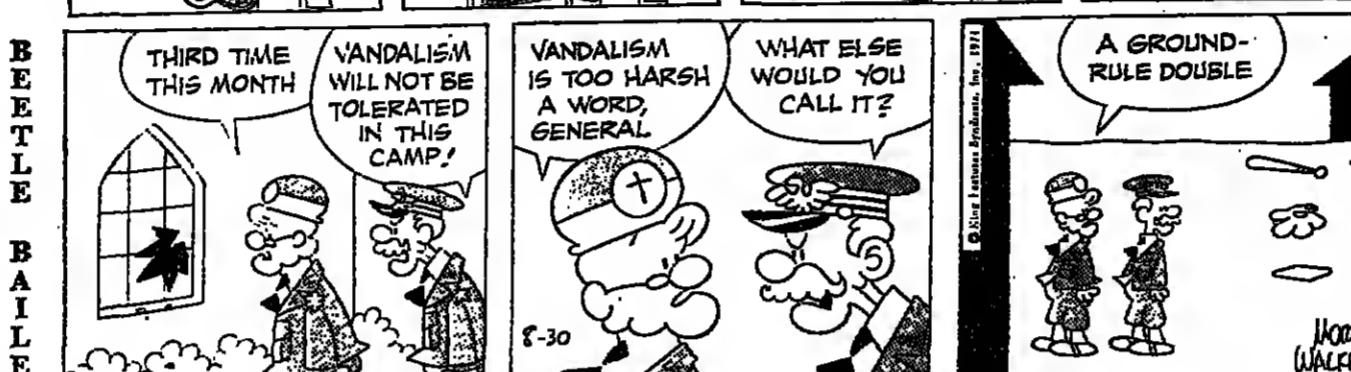
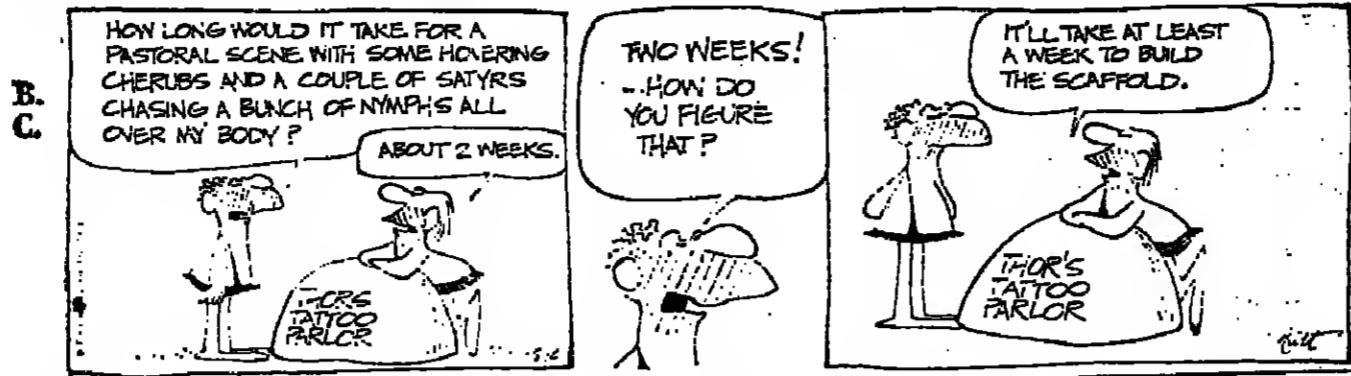
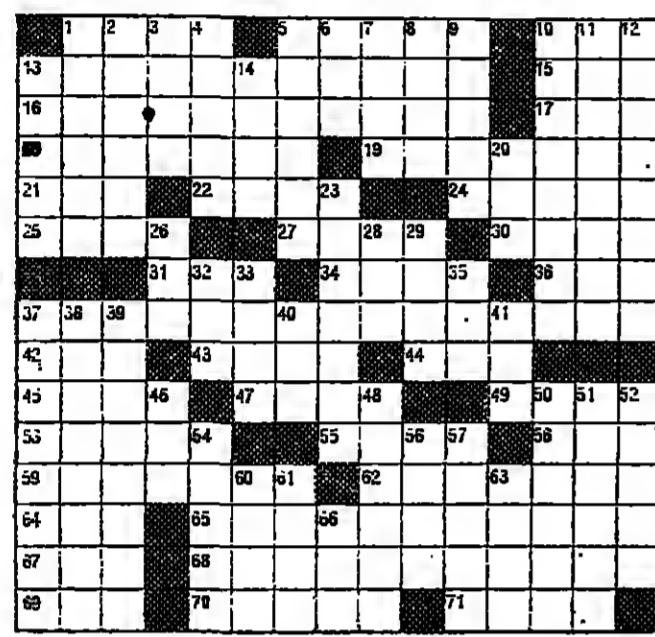
By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Burn
- 5 Military cap
- 10 Women's —
- 13 Architecture, to von Schelling
- 15 Made of: Suffix
- 16 Troublemaker, to Marxian purists
- 17 Naval rank: Abbr.
- 18 Certain night or bid
- 19 Paint the town red
- 21 Debussy subject
- 22 Pesters
- 24 Singer or bearer
- 25 Familiar Latin verb
- 27 Squall
- 30 Small monkey
- 31 Roadside sign
- 34 Conceal
- 36 Swindle
- 37 Hint of bigger things
- 42 Marshall Plan initials
- 43 Travel-folder offering
- 44 Long —
- 45 Infant, in Cádiz

DOWN

- 47 Do a garden chore
- 49 Investor James
- 53 Secluded valley
- 55 Harbor
- 59 Commemorative designs
- 62 Main attraction
- 64 Presidential nickname
- 65 Anti-inflationary move
- 67 Social event
- 68 Lively folk dances
- 69 Times Abbr.
- 70 Exhaust
- 71 O'Casey
- 1 Gourmet desserts
- 2 Vacillates
- 3 Dive class: Var.
- 4 Pine-tree product
- 5 Like city air
- 6 Vandal
- 7 Words on a sale tag
- 8 Coffin, in Scotland
- 9 Musical piece
- 10 Candy flavor



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NORST

CAPIV

EDABLE

NATTEX

They're companioning organ

WEARY

MOSQUITO

FACIAL

LARIAT

SOUNDS LIKE A

COMMOON IN PRISON

" " " "

Answers tomorrow

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: WEARY MOUSE LARIAT FACIAL

Answer: What you're not in take notes with your eyes — FROM A WALLET

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